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and Oregon; explorations of the Red River, the Great Salt Lake, the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone, and the survey of the Indian Territory; naval expeditions to Chile, Japan (Perry), the China seas and Bering's Strait, La Plata and its tributaries (Page), the west coast of Greenland and Smith's Sound (Kane). Later, under Baird, the institution coöperated with the marine explorations of the Fish Commission. Among private explorations aided were those of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., among Ohio mounds, 1851; of Samuels in California, 1855; of Kennicott in British America and Alaska; of Dall in Alaska; of Scott in Yucatan; of Berendt in British Honduras, 1865; of Orton in northern South America, 1867; of Simson in Utah, 1859; of Stejneger at the Commander Islands, 1882; of Jouy in Corea, 1883; of Rockhill in Mongolia and Thibet, 1888-89, 1891-92. Such explorations have affected not only science, but commerce.

Finally, a few words may be said about the work done in the publication of zoological and botanical investigations alone. Among zoological works we notice Scudder's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*; numerous works on zoogeography; descriptive, monographic, and faunistic works, issued either as separate "Contributions" or in the *Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum*; and a few physiological memoirs.

To these may be added valuable reports on *The Progress of Zoology, 1879-86*, and *Instructions for Collectors*. Among botanical works are the results of Wright's explorations in Texas; several expensive monographs by Torrey and by Gray, especially Gray's *Synoptical Flora of North America*, Harvey's *Marine Algæ of the United States*, Wood's *Fresh-Water Algæ*, and Leidy's *Fauna and Flora within Living Animals*.

This brief review of some of the chapters of the history which lies before us inadequately indicates its scope and value. The volume was planned and partly carried to consummation by the late Dr. G. Brown Goode. The reading of the book impresses one strongly with the single-mindedness of those who have been chiefly concerned in the management of the Smithsonian Institution.

C. B. D.

Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science.—The volume of the *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science for 1896*, dated 1897, did not reach our hands until the last of January, 1898. The volume is a larger one than its predecessors, and, like them, is an example of printing done at state expense,—a pretty poor example of typographic art. Another fault we have to find with the

work is the absence of any real table of contents, the result being that it is very difficult to refer to the papers. Aside from this the volume is up to its usual standard. Among the more important papers within the scope of our pages are the following: one by Mr. Call upon the maps of Mammoth Cave, from which we learn that no really accurate map of the cave exists, the reason probably being that the owners are afraid that some one will tap their property and force them to divide the enormous admission price charged. Professor Burrage tells us that the water supply of Lafayette has been affected by *Uroglena*. Messrs. Hessler, Blatchley, Chipman, S. Coulter, Arthur, and Snyder give lists of additions to the flora of the state, and Miss Cunningham revises the species of *Plantago* of the United States. Miss Cunningham has studied the effects of drought upon the tissues of several cultivated plants, while M. B. Thomas repeats well-known statements regarding periodicity of root pressure. Messrs. Bitting and Davis have studied the bacteria of stables, and Miss Golden concludes that common yeasts have little or no pathogenic properties.

In the zoological field Mr. Rittger gives in outline a study of a digenic trematode found in pond snails and artificially fed to ducks, in which the adult condition was obtained. Mr. Butler adds to the list of Indiana birds and gives a detailed account of the bobolink within the state. Mr. Call gives an account of the aquatic mollusca of the state, and their relations to the river basins; 195 species are enumerated, and of these 130 are reported from the Wabash basin and 127 from the Ohio. B. M. Davis gives a poorly arranged, but nearly complete, bibliography of the pineal structures. Dr. J. R. Slonaker presents an abstract of his paper on the fovea of the eye, printed in full in the *Journal of Morphology*.

The study of the lakes, so prominent in other volumes of these proceedings, is largely ignored in the present volume, while geology and archeology are represented by but few papers. Dr. Moore gives an account, with a plate, of the Randolph County mastodon, now in the possession of Earlham College.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Races of Europe.—Dr. J. Deniker, in the *Bulletin of the Society of Anthropology of Paris*,¹ presents a “second preliminary

¹ *Les race de l'Europe*, tome viii, No. 4, p. 291.